

THE COVER ILLUSTRATION: The face of an ophthalmic scientist is silhouetted against a highly-magnified microscope photo of the retina. This unusual illustration was provided by the University of Chicago Eye Research Laboratories, where RPB funds are being used to study the glycogen metabolism of the diabetic retina.



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A MASTERPIECE AND A MYSTERY

The eye is a masterpiece of creation the mind's window to the world around us. Day in and day out it carries myriad impressions to the brain through processes so intricate that they are not fully understood. Yet the eye is more rugged than most people suspect, often withstanding years of abuse, neglect, indifference and injury. When its capacity to function breaks down, it is most often the result of diseases which science has not yet learned to prevent or control. Until the causes of these diseases are found and eliminated, modern man — like his predecessors down through the centuries—will continue to be threatened by loss of visual contact with the world.

blindness... A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM



TEN MILLION PEOPLE throughout the world live without sight.

MILLIONS MORE live in a shadow world of undefined lights and forms. They are severely disabled by serious permanent visual defects which cannot yet be corrected.

STILL MANY MILLIONS MORE have visual handicaps which can be compensated only by the use of artificial means to produce adequate vision.

Whether loss of sight is considered in terms of total blindness, functional blindness, or various degrees of limitation on the ability to see, it is clear that disabilities of the eye represent an area of the unknown so vast that it directly or potentially involves most of humanity.

TRACHOMA is the major cause of blindness in the world today, affecting an estimated one-sixth of the world's population. As a direct result of RPB unrestricted grants to the University of California, San Francisco, an International Reference Center for Trachoma has been established by the World Health Organization at the Francis I. Proctor Foundation, where strains of virus gathered from all over the world will be available for intensive study.

...AND IN THE UNITED STATES

ANNUAL COST TO NATION OF CARE FOR THOSE ALREADY BLIND

\$ ONE BILLION

ONE MILLION AMERICANS

are functionally blind—they cannot read these words even with the aid of glasses.

NINETY MILLION AMERICANS

—about half our population—have some ocular malfunction.

AMERICA CARES FOR ITS BLIND...

The cost of providing necessary care for those already blind amounts to one billion dollars annually.

...BUT DOES LITTLE TO SUPPORT RESEARCH TO SAVE SIGHT ____

Less than nine million dollars a year is allocated to eye research by both government and private sources of support.*

ANNUAL
EXPENDITURES
FOR
EYE RESEARCH
\$9 MILLION

*Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A. © 1965

YESTERDAY...

the limited view

OF BLINDNESS PREVENTION

Since the beginning of history, man traditionally has attempted to prevent blindness in two ways

- 1. By protecting his eyes from possible injury, and
- By efforts to compensate for visual disorders after they have occurred.

In modern times, splendid advances have been made in both these areas, especially in the development of surgical and treatment techniques and the encouragement of frequent eye examinations for early detection of eye diseases. For the millions with correctable malfunctions, the perfection and widespread use of corrective lenses have minimized the disabling effects of visual distortion.

But the fact remains that man's major efforts—even today—reflect his traditional concern for eye troubles after they happen. He has dealt, however admirably and necessarily, with the consequences of diseases that cannot yet be prevented. For eight out of every ten cases of blindness are the result of diseases whose causes are unknown to science. While blindness continues to increase at an alarming rate, the search for knowledge of the visual process and the conditions which interrupt it has received scant attention and support.

THE TIME IS AT HAND for a vast expansion of the total eye research effort — not only in the exploration of new methods of dealing with existing diseases and conditions, but in the projection of an organized search for answers to ages-old problems of vision and blindness which alone can bring eventual victory in the preservation of sight.

only
5%
of Blindness
is caused by
INJURIES

only
3%
of Blindness
is caused by
POISONING

about 80% of Blindness is the result of diseases whose causes are UNKNOWN to science





STRUCTURES OF THE EYE are being intensively studied at Yale University's new electronmicroscopy laboratory for eye research, established in 1964 with the aid of RPB funds.

TODAY ...

research

TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. (RPB) was established in 1960 to meet a clearcut need for aggressive action in the prevention of blindness. Its goal is to turn upon the problem of blindness all the resources of modern science to discover and eradicate the causes of blinding diseases.

RPB, in its businesslike assessment of eye research, has discovered what scientists have long known, but have been unable to communicate to the people: The science of ophthalmology—the study of the human eye and its disorders—has received scant attention in the nation's accelerated research fight against disease and disability. Eye research has been suffering from lack of sufficient resources to keep pace with the rapid advance of medical science.

Since its inception, RPB has worked closely with eminent scientists in ophthalmology and related fields to create a blueprint for action. These scientists have pointed out the roadblocks that have long slowed the advance of investigative ophthalmology. The roadblocks are largely "logistical" in nature. Lack of funds for eye research. Lack of laboratory space. Lack of equipment. Lack of manpower. Lack of communication among scientists, practicing ophthalmologists, and the public.

The removal of these roadblocks should be a matter of deep concern to the layman, as well as the scientist. It is in this area of health progress that the layman can act most effectively in support of research. And it is these "logistical" problems of eye research that have become the immediate targets of RPB in blazing new paths toward the conquest of blindness.

1964 A YEAR OF

In its fifth year of growth, Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of its leadership in support of eye research. A reawakening was taking place in an area of medical science that had long suffered from inattention. Among ophthalmic scientists there was a growing sense of urgency and confidence. At long last there was visible evidence of the nation's determination to provide resources for the ultimate conquest of blindness—through research.

A new eye research building opened its doors at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Ground was broken for a magnificent eye research center at the University of California in Los Angeles. Funds were provided for the purchase of long-needed laboratory equipment and the strengthening of eye research department programs at the nation's medical schools. New hands were being trained for the jobs ahead. Two RPB Eye Research Professors joined the staffs of eminent research institutions and were already working to expand and develop man's knowledge of the human eye and its vital function.

"Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A."—the first exhaustive scientific report on the status of eye research across the nation—was being published for nationwide dissemination. The result of a two-year study initiated and sponsored by RPB, the Survey Report findings were presented for the first time in October at a Scientific Symposium held under RPB auspices in connection with the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Under the stimulus of RPB, a new point of focus on eye research is being created, and in 1964 it encompassed scientists, physicians, technicians and an ever-growing number of laymen, joined together at last in realistic action to preserve the gift of sight.

programs



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

FOCUS ON MONEY for Eye Research

RPB's unique unrestricted grants provide eye researchers with fluid funds to develop new ideas and broaden the scope of total eye research activities. Awarded annually to 27 medical institutions, these RPB grants encourage research directors to move ahead with freedom and imagination to meet the critical need for eye research expansion.

FOR AN ERA OF OPPORTUNITY



JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



HARVARO UNIVERSITY



YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, N.Y.

FOCUS ON SPACE for Eye Research

Progress in eye research has long been limited by inadequate, outmoded and often substandard laboratory facilities. RPB has pioneered in conducting and financing laboratory construction campaigns for selected institutions with high potential for achievement. Through RPB, more than \$6.5 million has been raised for new laboratory space at less than two percent cost.

FOCUS ON EQUIPMENT for Eye Research

Computers, lasers, electron microscopes and other modern investigative tools must be made available to eye researchers, who have had little access to the products of advancing technology. RPB funds are being used to purchase and design equipment which is vastly increasing the range and speed of scientific discovery in the fight against blindness.

FOCUS ON MANPOWER for Eye Research

With opportunities constantly expanding for unprecedented exploration into the mysteries of sight, hundreds of talented scientists and technicians are needed for full-time careers in eye research. RPB's Eye Research Professorships provide five-year salary support for exceptionally gifted scientists who are seeking the causes of blinding diseases.

FOCUS ON COMMUNICATION in Eye Research

RPB has opened up new fields for public and scientific action against blindness by sponsoring the nation's first comprehensive survey of eye research. Within the scientific and medical communities, RPB is creating new opportunities for the exchange of knowledge.

Simultaneously, it has focussed public attention on eye research as the key to blindness prevention.









providing space for eye research, the new six-level Alan C. Woods Research Building (above, left) opened its doors in 1964. RPB's construction campaign produced \$1,500,000 for this eye research facility which will serve the increasing needs of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute at Johns Hopkins University as it moves into a new era of progress in the prevention of blindness. Interior photos illustrate work already underway in basic and clinical aspects of eye research.







space

FOR EYE RESEARCH

The desperate need for eye research laboratory space was brought into sharp focus by the Survey Report, "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A.," sponsored by RPB. A study of ongoing programs at 72 medical institutions, including all those with significant eye research efforts, disclosed that 44 had less than 2,000 square feet of space for ophthalmic research in 1963. Of these, 17 had allocated no space whatever for such investigations. Less than 10 percent of all the institutions had as much as 7,000 square feet of eye research space, and none had more than 12,000 square feet.

Many of these institutions, eager to embark upon new areas of investigation now open to ophthalmic science, cannot move ahead until adequate room for expansion is provided.

To break this roadblock in eye research space, RPB has pioneered in a revolutionary concept of fund raising for laboratory construction. Serving a unique role as a catalyst between research institutions and potential sources of financial support, RPB initiates and conducts construction campaigns in which contributions go directly to the institution. All the expenses of fund raising are paid by RPB, so that every dollar raised is used entirely for eye research. Through the employment of good business sense and imagination, RPB's campaigns have produced more than \$6,500,000 for laboratory construction at a cost of less than two percent.





Groundbreaking ceremonies at the University of California, Los Angeles, inaugurated the actual construction phase of RPB's second major undertaking in meeting long-standing needs for vastly increased eye research laboratory space. Scheduled for completion in 1966, the University's Jules Stein Eye Institute will house one of the finest eve research centers in the world. providing maximum facilities for modern care and professional training in conjunction with outstanding resources for investigative ophthalmology. The \$5,000,000 cost of construction was raised through RPB's investment of only \$61,000 to conduct and underwrite expenses of the building campaign. UCLA has directed that the building be named in honor of RPB's Chairman, Mr. Jules C. Stein who, with his wife and family, has contributed more than \$1,500,000 to this project. In photo (lower left) Mr. Stein is shown operating a bulldozer to inaugurate groundbreaking ceremonies, while Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson of California and Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy, of UCLA, look on. Later photo (above) shows construction of Jules Stein Eve Institute progressing rapidly.

RPB Unrestricted Grant Recipients

Institution by State	1964 Grants	Total Granted Through 1964
CALIFORNIA Francis I. Proctor Foundation University of California, San Francisco University of California, Los Angeles	\$ 5,000 5,000 5,000	\$ 25,000 25,000 25,000
COLORADO University of Colorado	5,000	5,000
CONNECTICUT Yale University	5,000	15,000
FLORIDA University of Florida University of Miami	5,000 5,000	15,000 25,000
University of Chicago	5,000	25,000
INDIANA Indiana University	5,000	25,000
IOWA State University of Iowa	5,000	25,000
KENTUCKY University of Louisville	5,000	10,000
LOUISIANA Tulane University	5,000	15,000
MARYLAND Johns Hopkins University (Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology)	5,000	25,000
MASSACHUSETTS Harvard University—Mass. Eye & Ear Inf.	5,000	25,000
(Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology) Retina Foundation	5,000	25,000
MICHIGAN Kresge Eye Institute University of Michigan MINNESOTA	5,000 5,000	25,000 25,000
University of Minnesota MISSOURI	5,000	25,000
Washington University NEW YORK	5,000	25,000
Columbia University Cornell University Eye Bank for Sight Restoration	5,000 5,000	25,000 25,000 10,000
New York University Yeshiva University (Albert Einstein College of Medicine)	5,000 5,000	25,000 5,000
OREGON University of Oregon	5,000	25,000
PENNSYLVANIA University of Pennsylvania Wills Eye Hospital	5,000	25,000 5,000
TEXAS Baylor University	5,000	10,000
VIRGINIA Medical College of Virginia	5,000 \$135,000	10,000 \$575,000

RPB UNRESTRICTED RESEARCH GRANTS

In seeking the most effective means of strengthening the entire field of ophthalmic research at its base, RPB has pioneered in providing the kind of financial support that is most meaningful to scientists in terms of their total program development. The unrestricted nature of RPB research grants permits the grantee institutions to meet critical needs and take advantage of opportunities for which no other funds are available. RPB grants have stimulated important new investigations, accelerated the pace of eye research, and enabled ophthalmic scientists to move forward with a high degree of freedom. They have vastly increased the effectiveness of project grants made to institutions by the Federal government and other sources. Since its inception, RPB has awarded unrestricted grants amounting to \$575,000 to eye research institutions throughout the United States. Their true worth to the nation's scientists exceeds that figure many times over.

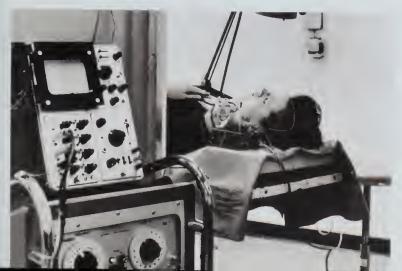
HUMAN SCLERA, preserved for grafts in retinal detachment surgery, has proven to be an ideal material for various scleroplasty procedures in studies supported by RPB at Indiana University.





GLAUCOMA FAMILY STUDIES at Washington University, St. Louis, are successfully employing new techniques in an effort to trace glaucoma through whole family trees to determine its genetic presence before any clinical manifestation of disease is noted.

ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY of the retina is shown being measured with sensitive electroretinography equipment at Baylor University, where researchers seek the evaluation of degenerative lesions. Scientists here have also discovered several new compounds in the lens of the human eye and are pursuing further studies in the hope of finding the causes of cataracts and preventing their formation.



The following typical comments have been excerpted from annual Progress Reports of RPB grantees:

"The unrestricted funds that you have contributed have enabled us to save valuable time and to pursue investigative leads which would otherwise be long delayed."

Goodwin M. Breinin, M.D., New York University

"We gained months of time by having fluid funds available."

Arthur Gerard DeVoe, M.D., Columbia University

"... without the use of (RPB) unrestricted funds there is no question but that our growth would be severely limited."

Marvin L. Sears, M.D., Yale University

"I certainly hope that those of us who are receiving these funds can continue to convince RPB that their original idea of increasing the effectiveness of grant funds through unrestricted allocations was, and is, an absolutely correct concept."

Fred M. Wilson, M.D., Indiana University

"The support we have had from $\ensuremath{\mathsf{RPB}} \dots \ensuremath{\mathsf{has}}$ been of immeasurable value."

John M. McLean, M.D., Cornell University

"RPB's unrestricted grant has been a godsend to our research program."

C. Dwight Townes, M.D., University of Louisville

"The unrestricted funds from your organization have permitted rapid initiation of research ideas while enthusiasm is high."

F. Bruce Fralick, M.D., University of Michigan

"The use of unrestricted funds to aid in the conduct of long-term research combines with the utilization of this grant for the recruitment of personnel and the conduct of pilot studies to make this award by RPB the most versatile and flexible grant received."

Bradley R. Straatsma, M.D., University of California, Los Angeles

"The RPB grant has been particularly valuable in financial support for the new investigator to undertake the all-important first project!" Kenneth C. Swan, M.D., University of Oregon

"...dollar for dollar, it's the most welcome and useful money received."

John E. Harris, M.D., University of Minnesota

RPB

RESEARCH PROFESSORS

On June 1, 1964, a young but already eminent biologist joined the staff of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, setting up his laboratory in the new Alan C. Woods Research Building. He is Dr. John E. Dowling (top photo), and his addition to the Wilmer staff marked the beginning of RPB's first \$75,000 Research Professorship in Ophthalmology. Later in the year, RPB approved its second such award and released funds for the initial payment of a similar Research Professorship at the University of Pennsylvania. The recipient is Dr. Alan M. Laties (lower photo), a basic researcher with a primary interest in neuro-ophthalmology. The professorship program is aimed at breaking the manpower roadblock in eye research, attracting extraordinarily talented investigators to full-time careers in this critically undermanned field through the provision of five-year salary support at the rate of \$15,000 per year. By the end of 1964, a scientific paper covering Dr. Dowling's work at Wilmer had already been published, and his laboratory was being set up for continuing exhaustive basic research on the retina. The need for further study of the eye research manpower shortage was clearly indicated by the findings of the Survey Report, "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A.". RPB's Board of Trustees and Scientific Advisory Panel are continuing to explore imaginative and businesslike means of dealing effectively with the need for trained hands and minds for eye research.

BASIC STUDIES of the retina are being conducted at the University of Pennsylvania by Dr. Alan M. Laties, RPB Research Professor, shown (right) demonstrating the central area of the cat retina as observed in a highly magnified photo.





THE NATION'S FIRST EYE RESEARCH

survey report

"Explosive advances in basic science and technology are providing opportunities for achievement never before available to the medical scientist. Ophthalmic researchers, while eager to take advantage of these opportunities, have largely been unable to do so, due to gross inadequacies in resources of manpower, space, equipment and money."

With this conclusion, the nation's first exhaustive survey of the status of eye research has drawn an authentic picture of conditions prevailing in a scientific area which holds the ultimate key to blindness prevention.

The two-year study, initiated and financed by RPB, was completed in 1964 with a presentation of its findings before some 300 scientists and practicing ophthalmologists at an RPB symposium held in Chicago in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Shortly afterward the full report, titled "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A.", was printed, published and widely disseminated by RPB.

Publication of the Survey Report marked the culmination of an unprecedented undertaking which had been urgently recommended by scientists with long and distinguished experience in ophthalmology and the basic sciences. In advising RPB's Trustees, they had cited the absence of authentic facts relating to existing conditions in the nation's all-but-forgotten eye research laboratories. The lack of such information pointed up the voids in communication, in overall organization and planning that have long inhibited dynamic nationwide action to find and eradicate the causes of blinding diseases.

Serving as Study Director for the survey, which began late in 1962, was Dr. Thomas D. Duane, professor and head of the Department of



RPB SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM brought together 300 research scientists and practicing ophthalmologists for initial presentation of Survey findings. RPB President Robert E. McCormick is shown welcoming guests and members of the panel, which included (left to right, seated) Sidney Farber, M.D., A. Edward Maumenee, M.D., Thomas D. Duane, M.D., and Edward W. Dempsey, Ph.D.

Ophthalmology at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In the course of his study, Dr. Duane visited more than 100 research institutions across the nation and conducted personal interviews with some 600 scientists, medical school administrators and others intimately associated with ocular research. His findings are the result of on-the-spot observations, supported by the opinions of leaders in investigative ophthalmology. Statistical data was obtained from detailed questionnaires answered by institutions participating in the survey, and by 295 individual researchers.

The survey disclosed that only \$9 million was spent in direct support of clearly defined ophthalmic research programs in 1963 by all sources of support, including the Federal government. In the same year, care for those already blind cost the nation an estimated one billion dollars. To finance the projected programs of only those medical schools which now contemplate eye research expansion, \$188 million must be made available to meet "rock bottom needs" over the next five years. Private and governmental sources of support must vastly increase their investment in eye research to produce effective, well-balanced programs of research and research training, the report emphasized.

Glaring deficiencies in laboratory space are seriously impeding progress in eye research, the survey showed. Men were seen working

in halls, converted washrooms, broom closets and other make-shift spaces. Investigators reported that lack of space is jeopardizing the training of students, the employment of needed technicians and the pursuit of promising research projects.

Citing the critical need for additional manpower, equipment and money, the survey found that more than 10 percent of all patients treated at the nation's medical school centers are eye patients. This does not take into account the extremely large number of eye patients who are treated by ophthalmologists in private practice.

A major handicap to ophthalmic research has been its improper status as a subdivision of surgery in a majority of the nation's medical schools, the survey pointed out, resulting in critical reduction in the potential for significant eye research expansion.

Comparing the huge cost of caring for the blind with the "pitifully inadequate" sums spent on eye research, the Survey Report stated, "we may well ask if we ourselves have not been blind in our total approach to the problem of blindness. Blindness will only be preventable when the causes of blinding diseases are eradicated."

In sponsoring the survey and widely disseminating its findings, RPB has provided a firm base for positive action in a dynamic and hopeful approach to the preservation of sight. The Survey Report will be made available on request to organizations and individuals with a significant interest in the progress of ophthalmic research.

eye research finds application
far beyond the field of
ophthalmology. At the
University of Oregon,
scientists are investigating
the basic factors concerned
in the healing of wounds
following eye surgery. The
studies, supported by RPB,
are contributing significantly
to general knowledge of the
wound-healing process.



Excerpts from the summary and conclusions "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A."

"The causes of blindness are largely unknown to science. Early detection, diagnosis and treatment of diseases can save the sight of many people. But ultimate answers can be found only through scientific research."

"Despite the urgency of the blindness problem, ophthalmic research is a neglected area of medical science. The potential of visual research has never been adequately exploited."

"Government and private sources of support must be prepared to invest an absolute minimum of \$188 million in ophthalmic research over the next five years. If the people of the nation should demand a full-scale, nationwide attack against blinding diseases, these figures might easily be doubled or tripled."

"It is not merely a matter of awarding grants to assist in the development of ongoing research projects. The base must be broadened—the laboratory facilities, the equipment, the trained men and all the necessary appendages which support their effort."

"The university medical school center is the natural environment for ophthalmic research and aggressive action must be taken to enhance the potential of these centers."

"Projected needs for additional space for clinical and research activities in ophthalmology are an absolute minimum, and must be met. These envisage a doubling of space for clinical activities and an increase of 250 percent in laboratory space over the next five years."

"If ophthalmic research is to attract a growing number of competent and eager young physicians who are willing to make their careers in research, means must be found to reduce the extent of the financial sacrifice that such a career now entails."

"Major items of modern research equipment must be provided for those ophthalmic departments which are in a position to move forward, and private and government sources of support should be ready to finance their acquisition."

"There is need for thorough exploration of new methods and media to promote on all levels the exchange of knowledge between and among basic scientists, clinical scientists, practicing ophthalmologists, academic administrative personnel, and the lay public."

"Little effort has been made to stimulate the interest and support of the public, which has played such a significant role in the research attack in other areas of medical science."

changing perspectives

IN A CHANGING WORLD

UNDERSTANDING the nature of conditions affecting human sight is the goal of today's eye researchers who seek not only to correct, but to prevent, the tragic visual disabilities that have afflicted young and old down through the ages.



The vision of modern man leaps far beyond his immediate environment. Once-remote corners of the earth are no longer strange to his eyes. He looks to the moon, to the planets—and beyond. Science has vastly increased his ability to perceive, and with that perception has come knowledge of human life and the natural forces that promote or threaten its existence.

For those without sight, the evidence of human achievement is less substantial. The white cane, the seeing-eye dog, the indispensable lenses—even the advanced surgical techniques that reduce the impact of disease—all are mere substitutes for visual freedom. For modern man, they can only represent his inadequacy in the face of things unknown.

It is RPB's goal to change traditional public concepts that have so far limited the development of knowledge of the human eye and the disorders which interrupt its function. It seeks to rally the forces of science and medicine and public opinion to form a concerted front for the scientific exploration of the mysteries of sight.

With this objective, RPB in 1964 aggressively stepped up its efforts to open the lines of communication between and among the many elements of society which must be joined for a nationwide fight against blindness. Its sponsorship of the eye research survey and publication of the Survey Report, "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A.", have provided long-needed facts regarding the scope of the problem. There remains the continuing challenge of communicating these facts to the public, and to private, professional and governmental groups, in a determined effort to stimulate cohesive action.

Throughout the year, some 300 television stations across the nation were broadcasting a series of spot announcements prepared and distributed by RPB, stressing the key role of eye research in blindness

prevention. By the year's end, more than 6,500 direct communications had been received from viewers and over 18,000 copies of RPB's brochure. "Your Best Investment In Sight", had been distributed.

Continuing a service begun in 1961, RPB again was instrumental in providing expert testimony before appropriations committees of the United States Congress, urging increased Federal support of eye research. Such testimony has repeatedly emphasized that increases in Federal support must be accompanied by corresponding increases in private investment in eye research, for it is the private sector which has essential responsibility in providing "venture" capital, unrestricted funds, and those other elements which are necessary to produce "excellence" in the pursuit of scientific knowledge.

The nation's practicing ophthalmologists have responded overwhelmingly to RPB's request for assistance in disseminating facts about eye research. In 1964 they ordered 214,000 sets of Optical Illusion-Eye Test Cards for distribution to the public from their offices throughout the United States. Served by additional informative mailings, the practicing ophthalmologist is becoming an enthusiastic participant in RPB's effort to alert the public to eye research needs and opportunities.

In recognition of his effective voluntary leadership in support of ophthalmic research, RPB's Chairman, Mr. Jules C. Stein, a former practicing ophthalmologist, was awarded honorary membership in the Association for Research in Ophthalmology on June 23, 1964. The Association is a professional society of 1,300 scientists and practicing ophthalmologists. In his acceptance address, Mr. Stein made an urgent plea to ophthalmic scientists to recognize their responsibility to communicate with the public, and to "let the public know of the needs that impede your work, the opportunities that are available to you, the methods you are employing, the advances you are making." The address has been widely circulated within the scientific and medical communities and distributed to organizations and individuals with potential interest in eye research.

Striking evidence of growing national interest in the objectives of RPB was the development of a National Citizens' Sponsoring Committee for the Survey Report, "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A.". Enthusiastically



FOR DEDICATED LEADERSHIP in "infusing life and energy into the total field of ophthalmic research." Mr. Jules C. Stein, Chairman of RPB, in 1964 was elected to honorary membership in the distinguished Association for Research in Ophthalmology. Presentation of the award was made by Dr. John Harris (right), Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Minnesota, at the Association's Awards Banquet. held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

associating themselves with the goals of the study, 135 persons generously indicated their support by contributing \$1,000 each toward publication and implementation of its findings. Each contribution was matched by a similar gift from Mr. and Mrs. Stein, with the result that more than \$270,000 will accrue to RPB for its research programs through the participation of the committee's membership.

In its effort to provide support for significant ophthalmic research activities for which other funds are not immediately available, RPB in 1964 continued to make limited funds available on a special or emergency basis. Two of these were made in the interest of promoting the exchange of scientific information. An award to the University of Rochester permitted continuation of the annual Ophthalmic Biochemistry Conference, one of the most important scientific meetings in this field, which was held in August at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Another grant to the University of Minnesota provided travel expenses from Europe for an essential participant in a Lens Symposium. In addition, an emergency grant of \$2,400 to Albany Medical College, New York, averted discontinuance of an important research project faced by temporary lack of funds.

Further expansion of RPB's Board of Trustees occurred late in 1964 with the addition of two distinguished ladies whose active participation will greatly enhance the organization's policy-making and planning functions. Mrs. William M. Greve, of New York City, and Mrs. Harry C. Wiess, of Houston, Texas, will serve on a Board whose decisions have already given new impetus and direction to the entire field of ophthalmic research.





PREVENTION OF CATARACTS is the ultimate goal of biochemistry studies of the lens and other eye tissues at Yeshiva University, New York. An RPB emergency grant permitted this important work to continue during a critical period when other funds were not available.

STRABISMUS ("crossed eyes") presents a problem for the practicing ophthalmologist, seeking correction, and for the research scientist, seeking causes. At the University of Iowa, RPB funds are providing necessary support for the Orthoptics Department in its studies of children with this condition.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS, with their complex accessories, are playing an increasingly important role in eye research, permitting scientists to study the eye through sophisticated techniques never before possible. Photo shows computer unit at New York University where RPB support is enabling scientists to utilize latest advances in technology.



AMBLYOPIA ("lazy eyes") in children is being studied at Tulane University, where funds from RPB are being used to purchase and develop advanced equipment for intensive investigation of the visual function.



REPORT OF THE TREASURER

RPB continued to expand its pioneering programs in support of eye research during 1964. Aside from its direct research awards to provide more scientific manpower, space and equipment at the nation's medical centers, RPB made a major investment to push forward the first comprehensive national survey of ophthalmic research ever undertaken in this country. In addition to providing guidelines for the extension of RPB's program activities, it is expected that the Survey findings will stimulate other organizations, both private and governmental, to support institutions directly engaged in eye research.

This report includes a comparative statement of operations (income and expense) for the years 1963 and 1964, and a statement of financial position (assets and liabilities) as of December 31, 1964. The opinion of Price Waterhouse & Co. on the statements for 1964 is included.

The following unpaid pledges are not reflected in financial statements as of December 31, 1964:

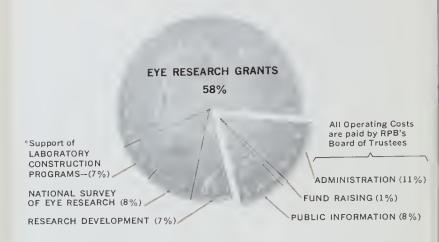
PLEDGES DUE IN:	1965	\$162,625.
	1966	13,735.
	1967	1,360.
	1968	. 210.
	1969	200.
		\$178,130.

RPB is attracting annual support for its own efforts from an expanding group of thoughtful and sophisticated contributors who realize that analysis of non-profit organizations requires some of the same kinds of specialized skills involved in the effective analysis of business operations, and that intelligent giving can produce, dollar for dollar, far greater returns than contributions made either on a purely emotional or an uninformed basis.

During 1964 RPB received its first bequests amounting to \$4,000. This testimentary support is particularly gratifying since gifts of this kind are usually made only after careful consideration, and represent the first such funds received during the organization's short existence.

How RPB Funds Have Been Invested

from the organization's inception through December 31, 1964



RPB's operating costs are met through contributions from its volunteer Board of Trustees, thus freeing all other donations for programs in support of research. Its extremely low fund raising costs are the result of a highly selective approach to individuals, foundations and corporations.

Represents expenditures in underwriting research building campaigns whose proceeds, amounting to \$6,500,000, were donated directly to the institutions involved, not to RPB.

While the large financial pledges made to RPB in 1961 have now been paid, more and more new significant gifts are being received from national corporations, private foundations and interested individuals. It is expected that many of these new contributors will continue to give on an annual basis, thus affording the organization a high level of stability.

RPB Budget of Expenditures—1965

Research grants and other program expenditures or commitments:

Unrestricted grants to the ophthalmological departments of medical schools or other research institutions	\$150,000
Special research manpower awards	50,000
Research laboratory construction campaign expenses to provide new facilities at eye research centers	100,000
Scientific Survey (Report preparation, distribution, follow-up studies and seminars)	39,000
Public education program	39,200
Emergency—special grants	12,000
Total grant and program expenditures	390,200
Operating expenditures:	
Staff salaries	46,800
Consultants' services	16,700
Office equipment	2,500
General and Health Insurance	2,800
General administrative expenses	12,700
Contingencies	4,000
Total operating expenditures	85,500
Total planned expenditures and commitments	\$475,700

Since RPB's Trustees meet the organization's operating costs through their own contributions, other donors may be assured that their gifts and grants to the organization will be devoted entirely for research and research training purposes.



James S. Adams
Treasurer

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC.

Statement of Financial Position — December 31, 1964

Assets: Cash: Checking accounts Interest-bearing accounts Securities: Donated, at market value on date of gift — MCA Inc. common stock— 11,172 shares (quoted market		\$ 13,884 820,455
	\$ 671,961	
(quoted market—\$138,671) Purchased, at cost	137,321	
(quoted market—\$3,858)	8,645 817,927	
Less — Reserve to reduce securities to quoted market Deferred charges and other assets	176,848	641,079 1,160 1,476,578
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Professorship grants (payable in annual instalments through 1968) Net assets (Note 2)	2,134	107,134
Represented by: Funds budgeted for 1965 expenditures or commitments Net assets remaining for appropriation		\$ 475,700 893,744 \$1,369,444

RESEARCH TO PREVENT BLINDNESS, INC.

Statement of Operations	Year ended December 31	
Income:	1964	1963
Donations: Securities, at market value on date of gift Cash Personal property, at amounts realized	\$ 261,478 139,781 9,950	\$ 120,163 71,317 1,262
Interest and dividends.	411,209 35,521	192,742 31,183
Total income	446,730	223,925
Program grants and expenditures: Research—awards and grants to medical schools and other institutions Cost of raising funds for neweye research buildings (Note 1) National eye research survey—to determine and promul-	214,025 4,365	136,500 50,331
gate present status, needs and potentialities of eye research in the United States Program development—to stimulate research laboratory expansion programs, additional research professorships	47,068	36,503
and ophthalmological research in general	15,979 281,437	16,497 239,831
Expenses:		
Public information	44,084 5,648	33,419 5,161
Fund raising . Administration .	36,922	34,114
	86,654	72,694
Loss on sales of securities and provision (or reduction of prior provisions) for decline in quoted market of securi-		
ties held.	94,739	(112,038)
Total expenses and deductions	462,830	200,487
Net operating results—increase (decrease) in net assets Net assets at beginning of year	(16,100) 1,385,544	23,438 1,362,106
Net assets at end of year	\$1,369,444	\$1,385,544

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1: Contributions resulting from fund-raising campaigns conducted by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. were made directly to the Johns Hopkins University for the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute Building Fund and to the University of California, Los Angeles for the Jules Stein Eye Institute Building Fund. The two universities report that contributions and pledges in excess of \$985,000 and \$2,875,000, respectively, had been received from inception of the program to December 31, 1964.

NOTE 2: Substantially all of the MCA Inc. common stock held by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. can be transferred or hypothecated only if registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or as is otherwise provided by law.

Opinion of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Trustees
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statement of operations present fairly the financial position of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc. at December 31, 1964 and its income and expenses for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, including confirmation of the cash and securities owned at December 31, 1964 by correspondence with the depositaries. It was impracticable for us to extend our examination of donations received beyond accounting for amounts so recorded.

April 2, 1965 New York, N.Y. Price Waterhouse & Co.

BEQUESTS to RPB are especially welcome as a means of assuring the continuity and stability of research programs. The proper form for such bequest is:

"I give and bequeath

